

THE TRANSCRIPT.

ST. ALBANS.

Friday, August 19, 1864.

NATIONAL UNION TICKET.

For President,

ABRAHAM LINCOLN,
OF ILLINOIS.

For Vice President,

ANDREW JOHNSON,
OF TENNESSEE.

Presidential Election, November 8th, 1864.

UNION STATE TICKET.

For Governor,

JOHN GREGORY SMITH,
OF ST. ALBANS.

For Lieut. Governor,

PAUL DILLINGHAM,
OF WATERBURY.

For Treasurer,

JOHN B. PAGE,
OF BUTLAND.

FOR CONGRESS.

First District—**FREDERICK E. WOODBRIDGE,** of Vergennes.Second District—**JUSTIN S. MORRILL,** of Stratford.Third District—**PORTER BAXTER** of Derby Line.

State Election, September 6th, 1864.

UNION COUNTY TICKET.

For Senator,

WORTHINGTON C. SMITH, St. Albans.
NOELMAN E. WOOD, Bakersfield.
WILLIAM S. HULLER, Bakersfield.

Assisted Judges,

ROMEO H. HOYT, St. Albans.
ROYAL T. BINGHAM, Fletcher.

State Attorneys,

JULIAN H. DEWEY, St. Albans.
RENSSELAER R. SHERMAN, St. Albans.

High Judges,

EPHRAIM CORLISS, Richmond.
Judge of Probate,**AMOS J. RAMSON,** St. Albans.

The Coming Election.

At the State, District and County Conventions, committees were duly appointed to pay particular attention to the requirements of the present political canvass—to distribute votes and documents, and make due arrangements for the success of the respective State, District and County tickets. We fear that the duty so imposed upon them (and it is an important one every year, and especially every presidential year), is in jeopardy of being overlooked in the all-absorbing interest which attaches to the current movements of the war and the impending draft. We say then, with emphasis, that it would savor neither of prudence nor patriotism to neglect the solemn duty which devolves upon the people of Vermont on the 6th day of September. Although the election then transpiring is not of such importance as the one in November, yet Vermont will undoubtedly see that her record is fair in all respects, and that the deliberate wishes of her citizens are fully expressed at the ballot box.

The Government Loan.

In recent issues of the Transcript we have called attention to the imperative necessity of furnishing at once and in ample amount "the sinews of war." In our columns will be found the advertisement for the new 7-30 Government Loan, to which we earnestly call attention. The subjoined article from the New York *Examiner*, in relation to the United States bonds, presents in a forcible manner the advantages of such an investment. It is at once a patriotic and profitable mode of employing money. Those who take the loan get a large interest and do patriotic service for their country.

Many of the advantages of this loan are apparent on their face, but there are others that will be best understood after consideration. Among them there are:

ITS ABSOLUTE SECURITY.

Nearly all active credits are now based on Government securities. Banks of issue and Savings banks hold them in large quantities, in many cases more than the entire amount of their capitals—and they hold them as the very best and strongest investment they could possibly make. If it were possible to contemplate the financial failure of the Government, no bank would be any better or safer. Savings banks already have a large part of their assets invested in Government securities. As a rule they allow but five per cent. interest, and can only pay principal or interest in payment of customers' notes, and they prefer it to all other, for they are compelled to redeem their own notes in that paper as the circulating medium next to specie in value. By the issue of this loan the United States Treasury becomes a Savings bank for the people. There are none stronger—none more solvent, and not one that pays so liberally for the use of money. You may deposit fifty dollars or fifty thousand. The more you put in, the more you will aid and strengthen the Government, and the more valuable will be the remaining currency of the country.

ITS LIBERAL INTEREST.

The general rate of interest is six per cent. payable annually. This is seven and three-tenths, payable semi-annually. If you lend on mortgage, there must be a searching of titles, lawyers' fees, stamp duties and delays, and you

will finally have returned to you only the same kind of money you would receive from the Government, and less. If you invest in this loan, you have no trouble. If there is no National bank at hand, any banker will obtain it for you without charge, and pay you the interest coupon at the end of six months as a most convenient form of remittance to his city correspondent. If you wish to borrow ninety cents on the dollar upon it, you have the highest security in the market to do it with. If you wish to sell, it will bring within a fraction of cost and interest at any moment. It will be very handy to have in the house.

Here comes the advantage that must not be lost sight of. At the expiration of three years a holder of the notes of the 7-30 loan has the option of accepting payment in full or of funding his notes in a six per cent. gold interest bond, the principal payable in not less than five nor more than twenty years from its date as the Government may elect. For six months past, these bonds have ranged at an average premium of about eight per cent. in the New York market, and have sold at 109 to-day (July 28). Before the war, U. S. six per cent. stocks sold at a much higher rate—and were once bought up by the U. S. Treasury under special act of Congress at a premium of not less than twenty per cent. There is no doubt that this option of conversion is worth at least two or three per cent. per annum to the subscriber to the loan, thus increasing the actual rate of interest to about ten per cent. Notes of the same class issued three years ago, are now selling at a premium that fully proves the correctness of this statement.

ITS EXEMPTION FROM STATE OR MUNICIPAL TAXATION.

But from aside from all the advantages we have enumerated, a special Act of Congress exempts all bonds and Treasury notes from local taxation. On the average this exemption is worth about two per cent. per annum, according to the rate of taxation in various parts of the country. Can greater inducements be asked for than those we have enumerated?

The Secretary of the Treasury has been told that he must "lay money at the highest rate necessary to command it;" that he should sell his obligations "for what they would bring," so as to "lead the market;" but the Secretary will do no such thing. If Shylock bought bonds at 90 in August, he would demand a concession of another ten per cent. in September, and twenty in October, until he would finally offer to lend only the interest and keep the principal. If Government securities are worth anything, they are richly worth all their face calls for in gold, and the country is not so poor in spirit or in purse as to submit to any such sacrifice as Shylock demands. There is but a limited supply of money-seeking investment at any time, and the Government offers to pay liberally for its use. At the rate of seven and three-tenths per cent. per annum, to say nothing of the collateral advantages, it is the strongest borrower in the market, and every feeling of interest, as well as patriotism and duty, should induce our readers to invest in its loans.

Gen. Sherman on Negro Troops.

Mr. Spooner, agent for recruiting for Massachusetts in Gen. Sherman's department, lately received from that officer the following remarkable letter, setting forth in a clear, shrewd and blunt manner, characteristic of the man, the General's opinions on the mission in which Mr. Spooner and so many other gentlemen are at present engaged. The irony of the second paragraph is highly amusing:

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF MISSISSIPPI,
In the field near Atlanta, Ga., July 30.

John A. Spooner, Esq., Agent for the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, Nashville, Tenn.

Sir—Yours from Chattanooga, July 28, is received, notifying me of your appointment by your State as Lieutenant-Colonel and Provost Marshal of Georgia, Alabama and Mississippi, under the act of Congress approved July 4, 1864, to recruit volunteers to be credited to the States respectively.

On applying to Gen. Webster at Nashville, he will grant you a pass through our lines to those States, and, as I have had considerable experience in those States, would suggest recruiting depots to be established at Macon and Columbus, Miss.; Selma, Montgomery and Mobile, Alabama; and Columbus, Milledgeville and Savannah, Georgia.

I do not see that the law restricts you to black recruits, but you are at liberty to collect white recruits, also. It is waste of time and money to open rendezvous in Northwest Georgia, for I assure you I have not seen an able-bodied man, black or white, there, fit for a soldier, who was not in our army or the one opposed to it.

You speak of the impression going abroad that I am opposed to the organization of colored regiments.

My opinions are usually very positive, and there is no reason why you should not know them. Though entertaining profound reverence for our Congress, I do doubt their wisdom in the passage of this law:

1st. Because civilian agents about an army are a nuisance.

2d. The duty of citizens to fight for their country is too sacred an one to be peddled off by buying up the refuse of other States.

3d. It is unjust to the brave soldiers and volunteers who are fighting, as those who compose this army do, to place them on a par with the class of recruits you are after.

4th. The negro is in a transition state, and is not the equal to the white man.

5th. He is liberated from his bondage by act of war; and the armies in the field are entitled to all his assistance in labor and fighting in addition to the proper quotas of the States.

6th. This bidding and bantering for recruits, white and black, has delayed the reinforcement of our armies at the times when such reinforcements would have enabled us to make our successes permanent.

7th. The law is an experiment which, pending war, is unwise and unsafe, and has delayed the universal draft which I firmly believe will become necessary to overcome the wide spread resistance offered us; and I also believe the universal draft will be wise and beneficial; for under the Providence of God it will separate the sheep from the goats, and demonstrate what citizens will fight for their country, and what will only talk.

No one will infer from this that I am not a friend to the negro as well as the white race; I contend that the treason and rebellion of the master freed the slave, and the armies I have commanded have conducted to safe points more negroes than those of any general officer in the army; but I prefer negroes for pioneers, teamsters, cooks and servants; others gradually to experiment in the art of the soldier, beginning with the duties of local garrisons, such as we had at Memphis, Vicksburg, Natchez, Nashville and Chattanooga; but I would not draw on the poor race for too large a proportion of its active, athletic young men, for some must remain to seek new homes and provide for the old and young—the feeble and helpless.

These are some of my peculiar notions, but I assure you they are shared by a large proportion of our fighting men.

You may show this to the agents of other States in the same business as yourself. I am, &c.,
(Signed) T. W. SHERMAN,
Major General.

Official copy.
L. M. DAYTON, Aide-de-Camp.

Commencement at Middlebury College.

Middlebury College has just closed its sixty-fourth anniversary. The exercises were opened by the Baccalaureate sermon of President Labaree, on Sunday afternoon, August 7. On Tuesday morning Ralph Waldo Emerson, Esq., delivered one of his characteristic addresses to a large audience. In the afternoon Rev. Truman M. Post, D. D., of St. Louis, addressed the religious society in an earnest and able manner, on the new life upon which America is about entering. In the evening the Prize Exhibition occurred.

Commencement day witnessed a larger audience assembled than has been seen for many years. The exercises of the graduating class were thought to be of more than ordinary interest and excellence.

Among the eleven graduates we notice but one from St. Albans, Mr. Ezra Brainard, who pronounced the valedictory oration upon "Society, the highest end."

The degrees conferred were as follows: The D. D. was given to Rev. S. H. Keeler and Rev. George P. Tyler of Brattleboro'. The degree of Doctor of Laws to Rev. Myron Winslow, D. D., the distinguished Missionary in India. The Honorary A. M. was received by John Prout of Rutland, S. B. Thompson of Lincoln, Mass., and William S. P. Boardman of Boston. Charles E. Graves, A. M., of Trinity College, was admitted to the same degree in this institution. The degree of A. M. was conferred as usual on the graduates of three years' standing, and that of A. B., on the graduating class.

The concert in the evening by Gilmore's Band was followed by a brilliant gathering at the house of the President. These social gatherings at the hospitable mansion of Rev. Dr. Labaree, the President, are always delightful occasions and to be marked with white on the tablets of the memory. The good people of Middlebury take pleasure and pride in their convalescents—far more so than the Burlingtonians.

On Thursday occurred the anniversary of the Associated Alumni. The address was an interesting and pleasant effort from Rev. J. W. Chickering, D. D., of Portland, of the class of 1826. The poem was delivered by Rev. L. A. Austin of the class of 1856. To these literary exercises was added a festive dinner and reunion which closed the programme of the Anniversary was excellent. The number of Alumni present was large, and their affection for their Alma Mater deep and strong.

The report which has been circulated in papers respecting the resignation of President Labaree is not correct. Dr. Labaree does not design to leave his important position at present. He seems admirably calculated to preside over such an institution. His rare administrative qualities have won for him and Middlebury College many cordial friends. At the dinner at the "Addison House" at which Senator Foot made a speech, which was in former years, very pleasant, and the re-union was in every respect delightful. It was in striking contrast to ordinary corporation dinners.

The Trustees have determined to raise one hundred thousand dollars for their treasury. The work has opened auspiciously, and will doubtless be accomplished.

The last Burlington *Times* says that recruiting in the rebellious States is plainly at an end. Most of the recruiting agents from this State have already returned home. Col. Wm. D. Munson reached here yesterday, having gone as far as Marietta, Ga. He reports that it was impossible to procure men in that region, their services being all required in Sherman's army.

Address to the Women of New England.

In a war like ours, which involves the life and prosperity of a whole nation, every patriotic citizen owes to the country, the greatest possible amount of service. The experience of the last three years seems to prove conclusively that this is as true for the women of the land as for the men. Though, in the order of civilization, they are not called to engage actively in the strife, yet theirs is a more important work, limited only by the extent and duration of the war itself.

But while the great work of soldiers' relief must not be suspended for a moment, the time when united action in a new direction seems to be needed. The excess of our imports over our exports has long threatened the most serious consequences—even the financial ruin of our country. Of those imported goods women are very large consumers. Hitherto it has been of small consequence whether the old world or the new manufactured those articles of luxury and elegance with which women have adorned their homes and themselves. But that time is past. The age demand a speedy and a righteous termination of the war. To effect this every energy must be brought to bear in one direction; and woman's dress can no longer be regarded as a matter of taste merely—it takes its place today on the plane of lofty patriotism, side by side with the great question of the times.

Fellow countrywomen, is it not so? We ask you to give the matter your most earnest consideration. Permit us to cite a few figures and facts. The value of our exports for the year ending June 30, 1864, was \$228,699,486. The value of our imports, for the same period, was \$286,598,455, leaving a balance against us of \$57,898,969. This balance must be paid in gold, at whatever cost of premium. In that year, some of the items of import were, in round numbers, as follows:

Manufacturers of silk	\$23,000,000
Laces and embroideries	4,000,000
Jewelry and plate	1,700,000
Dolls and toys	400,000
Fashions and fashions	600,000
Flats and bonnets	1,000,000
Cotton goods, including trimmings	17,000,000
Shawls and piece goods	10,000,000
Wool, perfume and others	10,000,000
Soap and soiled manufactures	25,000,000
	\$72,800,000

Of these articles, women are by far the largest consumers. Shall we stop the demand for them, and add an annual power of seventy-two millions of dollars—at the present price of gold, more than one hundred and fifty millions—to the strength of our country, in this time of trial?

But it is, perhaps, "in diminishing importation, we diminish the Government revenue." In answer to this, we would quote from a letter of Messrs. Hooper and Rice upon the subject. They say: "As every dollar added to the revenue by the duty on importations involves an expenditure of more than two dollars for the cost of the article abroad, the national wealth will be increased by any reduction of revenue from that source. Whether the effect would be inconsiderable or not would, of course, depend on the extent to which the movement would be carried. We have no hesitation in saying, that just so far as our people abstain from the use of imported luxuries, they are discouraging habits of extravagance in dress and living, stimulating American industry and skill in many departments, diminishing the foreign debt, and increasing the ability of the country to meet the expenditures of the war."

But it is not the government alone which will be benefited by such action on the part of the women of the country. Every poor man in the land will rejoice in reduced prices for the necessities of life, now kept so high chiefly by the high price of gold. Every soldier's widow and orphan child will have cause to bless us for this new proof of our sincere determination to do our share in behalf of our country in support of her living defenders, and in memory of her glorious dead. Shall we withhold such aid and sympathy? There is much hard work to be done before the war can be ended. To hasten, as far as possible, the desired consummation, requires the united energy of all loyal citizens.

We ask the men of the land to fight bravely—we pity and despise any shirking on their part. Do we not owe it to them to offset their bitter sacrifices with our own easier ones? We admit the spirit of other women of other times who have laid all their possessions on their country's altar. Shall we not imitate as well as admire?

Impressed with the importance of lending our aid to prevent the trouble that is sure to a country drained of its specie and desiring to prepare, by a wise simplicity of living, for whatever trials may be in store, we ask the women of New England to unite with us in a pledge for increased devotion to the duties of the hour.

And to this end let us use our whole influence, and every endeavor, believing that mankind must approve, and that God will bless.

New England Women's League, for diminishing the use of Luxuries during the War.

Boston, July 4, 1864.

We, the undersigned, women of the United States, impelled by a deep sense of the peril of our beloved country, and of the sacrifices and sufferings of our brave soldiers, yet abating not a jot of our assurance that God will give success to our righteous cause, provided the people do their duty, would here express our purpose to perform our part toward bringing about this great end, and our desire to contribute more largely to the strength of our armies, and the relief of the suffering throughout our land.

We do, therefore, pledge ourselves, during the war,

1. To retrench our expenditure in dress, in the household, in social entertainments, and in all luxuries.

2. Without renouncing such foreign

articles as we deem necessary for health and comfort, yet, to give the preference to the products and manufactures of our own country.

(Signed) Mrs. Charles G. Loring,
Mrs. Chas. E. Gauld, and others.

A FRENCH VIEW OF GRANT'S CAMPAIGN.—Gen. Grant, in Virginia, is pursuing his laborious career. The vigorous blows which he struck in the beginning to weaken his enemy while thrusting him back, he has followed by a series of skillful manoeuvres, the results of which it is already easy to perceive. It suffices for this to read attentively the correspondence of the Monitor. At first it showed the northern general in danger of losing his communication with a too distant base. The next day the dispatches announced to us that Grant, as far-sighted as these official strategists, had transported his base of operations on the rivers, at first to Fort Royal, now to the James river, through which he receives in abundance provisions, munitions and reinforcements. Another time, formidable lines of defense were encountered, prepared by Lee in advance, and it was predicted that the cruel obstinacy of his enemy would sacrifice in vain their thousands of human lives. Shortly after, however, it was necessary to acknowledge that Lee, flanked, had been forced to evacuate successively, and almost without fighting, the positions rendered useless. It was then announced to us that Grant, crowded in the swamps of the Chickahominy, found himself in the critical situation from which McClellan had so much difficulty in extricating his army. This was very inaccurate; but, which cuts short all reasoning, Grant did not stop in these swamps, but pursuing his vast movement with a success equal to his boldness, he transported his army from the right bank of the James river to the south of Richmond. There, in an impregnable position, resting on a river, under the protection of his artillery, his rear free, his supplies secured, combined with Butler and Averell, extending a hand from a distance to Hunter, occupying the railroads that supplied the enemy, he threatens to isolate Richmond itself and Lee's army from the other states of the confederacy; that is to say, to reduce them, by famine, like Vicksburg. In this situation, ineffective assaults, like those which he made for two days on the lines of Petersburg, or partial checks, like that announced by the last dispatches, may retard the final success without rendering it less probable. —*Revue Nationale*.

THIRD CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT CONVENTION.—The Democracy of this district assembled at Hydepark, August 10th and organized by electing the Hon. Joseph Smith, of Berkshire, President, and Messrs. T. H. Campbell, of St. Albans, and Henry Smith, of Milton, Vice Presidents; and Messrs. C. S. Noyes, of Hydepark, and Jonas L. Whitcomb, of Cambridge, Secretaries.

A committee to make nominations was appointed as follows:

For Children County—H. B. Smith, Saul Bishop, Col. John Parker.
For Franklin County—John J. Deavitt, Marcus Child, Col. Asa S. Gove.

For Orleans County—William B. Cutting.

For Lamoille County—L. H. Noyes.
On motion of H. B. Smith, Esq., a committee of five, to present resolutions, was appointed, viz:

H. B. Smith, of Milton; J. J. Deavitt, St. Albans; C. A. Hoyt, Burlington; Marcus Child, Bakersfield; and George W. Hill, of Johnson.

On reassembling of the Convention, after a short adjournment, Mr. Deavitt, Chairman of the Committee on Nominations, presented the following:

For Candidate to Congress—Hon. Giles Harrington, of Alburgh.
For Presidential Elector—Hon. L. H. Noyes, of Hydepark.

For District Committee—Saul Bishop, Richmond; Waldo Brigham, Hydepark; George W. Aiken, Troy; which nominations were unanimously adopted.

H. B. Smith, Esq., of the Committee on Resolutions, reported,

1st. A resolution, reprobating the present Congress, for its enactment of unwise and unconstitutional laws; and condemning the conduct of Mr. Baxter, in aiding, by his vote and his influence, such legislation; and commending to the freeman of this Congressional District Hon. Giles Harrington, as a candidate most suitable to represent them in the next United States House of Representatives.

2d. A resolution, approving of those adopted by the recent Democratic State Convention; and in support of the candidates nominated; which, after an interesting discussion, were adopted unanimously.

The Convention, after being ably addressed by H. B. Smith, of Milton; Chas. A. Hoyt, of Burlington and Hiram Atkins, of Montpelier and others, amid the best of feeling, adjourned.

PRICE OF LIQUORS IN NEW YORK.—Now is the time for temperance men to strike a blow in behalf of their cause. The rise in the cost of fermented and distilled liquors is just now a subject of criticism and complaint, and the fault-finding is not confined to those who think water fit for purposes of navigation.

On Monday almost all the principal saloons and hotels in the city and Brooklyn, raised the price to ten cents a glass for ale and beer, and to twenty and twenty-five cents a glass for juleps and cobbler. There are places in the city where the best brandy retails at \$1 per glass for sherry cobbler. Notwithstanding the high price of all kinds of intoxicating drinks, drunkenness prevails to an alarming extent, which is due partially to the fact that liquors are adulterated by free use of poisonous drugs, some of the vendors copying the example of the cooks of Spain, who threw red pepper into the soup kettle to make up for the deficiency of meat. Tobacco is also a costly luxury, good cigars costing from ten to twenty-five cents each. —*N. Y. Tribune*.

WAR NEWS.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY POTOMAC,
August 12, 1864.

Gen. Burnside was relieved of his command last evening. Gen. Wilcox is in temporary command of the 9th corps.

It was reported that the enemy were moving with the intention of making a flank attack; the report is believed to be unfounded.

Everything at headquarters is perfectly quiet. Considerable firing has been kept up all night on the centre and right. Yesterday morning heavy firing was heard in the direction of the James river.

It was reported that there had been an attack by some rebels on a scouting party of Gen. Butler, who were cutting a canal across a small peninsula on the James river.

About a dozen deserters came in yesterday, two of whom were cavalry men with all their accoutrements.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15.

The following dispatches have been received by the Navy Department:

Flagship Hartford, Mobile Bay, Aug. 6th.

Sir: I have the honor to report to the department that this morning I entered Mobile Bay, passing between forts Morgan and Gaines, encountering the rebel ram Tennessee and gunboats of the enemy, viz: the Selma, Morgan and Gaines. The attacking fleet was under way by 5.45 a. m., in the following order:

The Brooklyn with the Octorara on the port side, the Hartford with the Metacomb, the Richmond with the Port Royal, the Lachawanna with the Seminole, the Monongahela with the Tecumseh, the Ossipee with the Itasca and the Onondaga with Galena. On the starboard of the fleet was the proper position of the monitors or iron-clads.

The wind was light from the south-west, and the sky was cloudy with very little sun.

Port Morgan opened upon us at ten minutes past seven o'clock, and soon after this the action became lively. As we steamed up the main ship channel there was some difficulty ahead, and the Hartford passed on ahead of the Brooklyn.

At 40 minutes past seven o'clock the monitor Tecumseh was struck by a torpedo and sunk, going down with all the officers and crew with exception of the pilot and eight or ten men, who were saved by a boat I sent from the Metacomb, which was alongside me.

The Hartford had passed the forts before eight o'clock, and finding myself raked by the rebel gunboats I ordered the Metacomb to cast off and go in pursuit of them, one of which, the Selma, she succeeded in capturing.

All the vessels had passed the forts by half-past 8 o'clock, but the rebel ram Tennessee was still apparently uninjured in our rear. A signal was at once made to all the fleet to turn again and attack the ram, not only with guns, but with orders to run her down at full speed.

The Monongahela was the first that struck her, and though she may have injured her badly, yet she did not succeed in disabling her. The Lachawanna also struck her, but ineffectually. The flagship gave her a severe shock with her bow, and as she passed poured into her a whole port broadside of solid 9-inch shot and 13 pounds of powder, at a distance of not more than 12 feet; the iron clads were closing upon her and the Hartford, and the rest of the fleet were bearing down upon her, when at 10 a. m. she surrendered.

The rest of the rebel fleet, viz: the Morgan and Gaines, succeeded in getting back under the protection of Fort Morgan. This terminated the action of the day.

Admiral Buchanan sent me his sword, being himself badly wounded with a compound fracture of the leg, which it is supposed will have to be amputated.

Having had many of our own men wounded, and the surgeon of the Tennessee being very desirous to have Buchanan removed to a hospital, I sent a flag of truce to the commanding officer of Fort Morgan, Brig. Gen. Page, to see if he would allow the wounded of the fleet as well as their own, to be taken to Pensacola, where they could be better cared for than here. I would send out one of our vessels, provided she would be permitted to return, bringing back nothing she did not take out.

Gen. Page consented, and the Metacomb was dispatched.

The list of casualties on our part, as far as yet ascertained, are as follows: Hartford, 19 killed and 23 wounded; Brooklyn, 9 killed and 22 wounded; Lachawanna, 4 killed and 2 wounded; Ossipee, 1 killed and 17 wounded; Galena, 1 wounded; Richmond, 2 wounded. In all 41 killed and 88 wounded.

On the rebel ram Tennessee were captured 20 officers and 170 men. The following is a list of the officers: Admiral, Buchanan; Commander, J. D. Johnson; Lieuts. L. Bradford, A. D. Wharton and E. J. McDennett; Fleet Surgeon, D. B. Conrad; Assistant Surgeon, R. Bowles, and Engineer, J. D. Lewing.

On the Selma were taken 90 officers and men. Of the officers I have only heard the names of two, viz: Commander Peter H. Murphy and Lieut. and Executive officer J. H. Comstock. The latter was killed. I will send a detailed account by first opportunity.

Very respectfully,
(Signed) D. G. FARRAGUT.

Rear Admiral Commanding.

NEW YORK, Aug. 16.

The *Times*' dispatch says Gen. Sheridan has pushed his advance from Winchester to Strasburg. Early retiring from that point westward.

It is believed to be Gen. Sheridan's intention to head off Early and envelop him between two forces, but, as it is now ascertained that Lee has sent at least 20,000 men to reinforce the rebel column in the Shenandoah valley, there will, probably, be a stout contest for the possession of that region.

The *World's* Washington dispatch says: There is little doubt that important changes are going on in the disposition of the rebel forces, most corresponding movements of the Union armies.

WASHINGTON,